

The Most Perfectly Formed

American Girl

She's from Texas—and will greet you with a smile in the Rotogravure Section with

NEXT SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH

The most complete directory of opportunities in St. Louis and the Southwest is the Big Sunday Post-Dispatch Want Directory.

15,500 TEUTONS TAKEN IN ONE DAY BY THE RUSSIANS

2400 Germans Are Among the Prisoners Captured in the Course of Yesterday's Battles—Officers Number 289.

Romanians Occupy Important Industrial Center in Transylvania Near Kronstadt—Their Losses Small.

Romanian Warships at Rumänian Black Sea Port—Germans Gain in Five Attacks on Somme Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.—In the course of battles yesterday on the western Russian front, says the Russian official statement of today, the Russians captured 289 officers and 15,501 men. Of this number 200 were Germans.

The Russians also captured six guns, 55 machine guns and seven bomb throwers.

The official statement says:

"Western (Russian) front: During an inspection of a position near the village of Labusy, six miles southeast of Baranovich, Divisional Commander Major-General Nikitin was killed by a bullet in the head."

"In the direction of Vladimirovka, at Lokoche, stubborn fighting is going. The enemy is making fierce attacks. In the region west of Cleintons, fighting is also proceeding. This is during the eight enemy aeroplanes unopposed reconnoitering in the direction of Halica, in the region of the River Horovka. Fierce is the fighting."

"The Carpathians in the region of the mountain our troops captured a whole series of heights."

"In the direction of Dornavata, on the northern border, we made a slight attack on the westward."

"Yesterday's battles the Russians gained 289 officers and 15,501 men. They were 200 Germans. They captured six guns, 55 machine guns and seven bomb throwers."

S DECLARE ON RUMANIA

DON, Sept. 1.—Bulgaria has declared war on Rumania, according to an announcement made at Sa-
cristan forwarded by Reuter's cor-
respondent there.

RUMANIA Important Town in Transylvania.

HASTA, via London, Sept. 1.—Rumanian troops invading Transylvania have occupied the important industrial center of Petroșani and the village of Veneția near Kronstadt, says announcement of the War Office, statement reads as follows:

"Our northern and northwestern advance continues with success. Our armies occupy the Carpathian Valley near Brăsău (Brasov) and the important industrial center of Petroșani. Our losses are slight."

"Our southern front, Hungarian and Rumanian, is being held by the Rumanians. Our forces have been repelled from Turnu Magureni."

"Tunca is the center of a rich coal field on the southern frontier of Transylvania, lying just north of the Valea Jiu. Through the Transylvanian Alps, occupation of Târgu Jiu Valley in the Rumanians are extending invasion of Transylvania.

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dent down, as well as rate increases. He said he saw no reason why the commission should not consider the added burden put on the carriers by the eight-hour day bill in considering requests for advanced freight rates.

Adamson 8-Hour Railway Bill Called Up in House

Representative Bennett (Rep.) Leads in Attack on Measure, and Cooper (Rep.) Declares Men Will Call Off Strike If Measure Is Passed by Congress Before Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Democratic bill establishing an eight-hour day for trains and railways in interstate commerce, soon after the House met at 11 a. m. today.

"I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration," said he.

"I object," said Republican Leader Mann.

Representative Harrison, Democrat, then offered the special rule and there was discussion on that. Harrison said Congress, in the interest of the American people, ought to pass this bill by Saturday night and avert the strike.

Representative Bennet, Republican, denounced the proposed legislation.

"There are worse things than strikes," said Bennet, "and one of those things is the destruction of the American system of Government."

"I don't propose to cast my vote with you on my behalf."

Representative Cooper of Ohio, Republican, denied that labor was holding up Congress as Bennet charged.

"It was not the railroad men who asked this legislation," he said. "They do say, however, that if this House passes this bill today and the Senate passes it tomorrow, they will have the power to call off the strike."

Congress Never Tried to Fix Wages.

Congress never has enacted any legislation seeking to fix wages. The rate of compensation for employees engaged on public works is not fixed by Congress, but only the hours of labor. These are limited by law to eight each day.

Under the commerce and taxation clauses of the Constitution, Congress recently has prohibited certain kinds of employment. The recent child labor act forbids the shipment of goods in interstate commerce made by employees under a certain age. A prohibitory law was imposed on phosphorescent matches because those persons making them were afflicted with a disease incident to the materials utilized.

Representatives Caldwell of New York, Borland of Missouri and Raker of California, Democrats, urged a strong vote in favor of the bill.

Republican for Bill.

Representative Lenehan of Wisconsin, Republican, amid applause on the Democratic side, announced he ex-

pected to vote for the bill. Many others spoke briefly on both sides.

The bill was adopted without a record vote, and general debate on the bill itself began.

Representative Gillett, Republican, of Massachusetts, declared the legislation had been written because the Democrats had been held up.

"One hour of Cleveland or Roosevelt," he said, "would have ended this trouble."

Representative de Walt, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, declared "no one could do more to adjust the trouble without legislation than President Wilson."

Opposition was voiced by Representative Greene, Republican, of Vermont.

Electrical Workers and Other Craftsmen on 17 Roads Threatened to Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by 17 railroads in eight states are preparing to go on strike soon unless demands being drafted asking for an eight-hour day and a general wage increase of 5 cents an hour are met, according to J. P. Noonan, vice president of the brotherhood at head- quarters here.

In 17 similar action would be taken by between 40,000 and 50,000 workmen, comprising six different crafts in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Among the craftsmen, he said, would be mechanics, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, car workers and boiler workers employed by the 17 roads.

The lines to be affected, it is said, are the Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific, Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Denver & Rio Grand, Colorado & Southern, Colorado Midland, Denver & Salt Lake, Kansas City Terminal, St. Joseph & Grand Island, Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Fort Smith & Western, Missouri & Northern Arkansas and the Wabash.

Some 500 C. M. & St. P. Conductors Vote Not to Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—W. B. Henrichs, superintendent of terminals of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, announced today that he had been officially notified that the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors on the section of the system between Chicago and the Missouri River had voted not to strike.

THREAT OF STRIKE STOPS PURCHASE OF WAR HORSES

United States, England, France and Belgium Had Been Inspecting 2000 Daily in East St. Louis.

The purchase of war horses by the United States, British, French and Belgian Governments, at the National Stockyards, was discontinued today, after the railroads had announced they would not accept stock which could not be delivered before the time set for the strike.

The four countries have been inspecting about 3000 horses a day at the yards.

The United States contract with the Holland-Maxwell Commission Co. provides for 15,000 horses by Dec. 26, only 4000 of which have been delivered. An official of the company said the Government would allow for such hindrance.

C. A. STIX CRITICALLY ILL.

President of Dry Goods Company in Chicago Hospital.

Charles A. Stix of 26 Portland place, president of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., is critically ill at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago. He is suffering from intestinal trouble and has been under radium treatment. Stix has been in Chicago for many weeks undergoing treatment. His family is at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Ship Sails to France Enjoined.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Federal Judge Landis has permanently enjoined the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Co. from selling its nine ships to France.

The injunction was obtained by the Scranton Coal Co. that had a contract with the transportation company.

PRESIDENT IS ON THE WAY TO LONG BRANCH FOR NOTIFICATION

Leaves Washington for Summer White House of Ceremonies Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Wilson left Washington this afternoon for the summer White House, Shadow Lawn, at Long Branch, N. J., where he will remain until the time of his nomination. He expects to arrive at West End Station at 8:40 o'clock tonight and will be met there by a large delegation of residents of Long Branch, Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, Dr. C. T. Grayson and a large force of clerks accompanied the President.

Before the notification ceremonies at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the President will entertain at lunch the Notification Committee, the Democratic National Committee and members of his Cabinet and of the Senate and House.

Leaving Long Branch tomorrow night, President Wilson expects to arrive in Washington on the Sunday morning, stay here three hours and then depart for Hodgesville, Ky., where on Monday he will accept the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln for the nation.

GUESTS FLY TO A LUNCHEON

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Guests flew in hydroaeroplanes yesterday to attend an aviation luncheon given by the Harlem Board of Trade to members of the New York Flying Yacht Club.

Those who flew to the luncheon were E. H. Kendrick of Atlantic City, Lawrence B. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscopic stabilizer, who came from Amityville, N. Y., and David McCullough, who flew from Port Washington, N. Y.

Record-Breaking Is a Habit With the Post-Dispatch

Yesterday (Thursday) the POST-DISPATCH broke all August week-day records in its history in volume, of paid advertising carried—which, of course, means all St. Louis records. Yesterday's new record was:

130 Cols.

In Home Merchants' Advertising

The POST-DISPATCH was again supreme in its field with

85 Cols.

while its 3 nearest competitors carried but

54 Cols. Combined

In other words our enterprising local merchants "thought" 31 columns more of the POST-DISPATCH than they did of its 3 nearest competitors added together.

Why?

A quality circulation that brings all of the worth-while buyers to the merchants' stores.

Average for the First 7 Months, 1916

Sunday only..... 385,998

Daily average..... 211,759

"First in Everything"

Text of Eight-Hour Bill Which Is Designed to Prevent Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The text of the Adamson bill, which brotherhood leaders say can avert the nation-wide railway strike if enacted tomorrow night, is as follows:

If it is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That beginning Dec. 1, 1916, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any railroad which is subject to the provisions of this act as of Feb. 1, 1897, not to regulate compensation of employees who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads, from any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory, or to an adjacent foreign country or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

Sec. 2.—That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 3. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$1000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

Section 5. That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effect of this act in its first year, and make a report to the commission.

Section 6. That the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 7. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 8. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 9. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

Section 10. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

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Section 16. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for, and for a period of 30 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

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BERLIN WISHES TO CLOSE BREACH IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Does Not Contemplate Renewal of U-Boat Warfare, Friend of Hollweg Declares.

REPUDIATES "MANIFESTO"

No Wish to Help England Play Her Last Trump, America, He Says.

By Karl H. Von Wiegand.
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.
(Copyright, 1916, by Press Pub. Co.)
BERLIN, Aug. 30, via London, Sept. 1.—"Washington, I believe, may rest easy; we have no interest and no wish to help England to play her last trump card against us, namely, America; most certainly not just at this time," said one of the leading men of the empire and a personal friend of the Chancellor whom I interviewed today.

"On the contrary, notwithstanding the very general feeling that America has done the German people an almost irreparable wrong and injustice by her attitude toward Germany, on one side, in sharp contrast to her compaisance toward England on the other, there is an almost strong desire not only to maintain friendly relations, but to do what little we can from this side to make them more cordial, and perhaps gain a little understanding between the American people of the forces that the German nation is passing through."

I had asked this man to tell me frankly whether it were true that the submarine question was up for reconsideration, and if there were any basis for the alleged disquietude of Washington, caused by official reports received from Berlin.

I also talked with two other men in a position to know something about things going on who gave similar utterances, but qualified them with the remark that none could foretell what the future might bring.

Manifesto's Private Letter.

One of three, who was in America, was inclined to be somewhat bitter, deciding that it must be comprehensible even in America that the German people, after two years of war, together with the hunger blockade, were under terrific strain and nervous tension, highly keyed, but that the American people at peace with all the world and nothing at stake, had hardly such an excuse for "going off half-cocked" over rumors of the alleged submarine manifesto, which was only a private letter of an ex-Minister, expressing the opinion of a man absolutely without influence upon the Government—even less than Roosevelt has upon that of President Wilson."

Kept a high pitch by recent events, and more or less by rumors in the electric atmosphere, the public has been set more agog by a wireless dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from its Washington correspondent, that Ambassador Gerard had sent conflicting reports to the State Department, and that the relations of America and Germany again were tense. Official circles were dumbfounded when, in addition to this, the American correspondents began coming with calls inquiries about the alleged "Tirpitz manifesto," and the wireless began bringing lengthy and somewhat excited editorials predicated on the alleged manifesto. There was blank amazement everywhere.

The Foreign Office, the General Staff, the War Press Office, even the Admiralty, began an inquiry in search for the "manifesto." None knew of it. Admiral von Tirpitz's friends denied all knowledge of it. Not until an American correspondent made inquiries at the embassy did recall a letter by Von Tirpitz pried in some of the papers Aug. 5 was the question solved.

That the Foreign Office having no knowledge of any difference between the two countries, as concern top of it Italy and Rumania, the impression this created in some circles, especially in Munich, was now America is coming in against us," and that the United States was asking for some excuse.

Embassador Gerard for Gerard.

Ambassador Gerard is being drawn into the matter of the alleged excitement in America, based on reports he is alleged to have sent, has placed the Ambassador in unfortunate and embarrassing position. He gave out an interview, which also confirmed to me denying that he had sent any reports to the Government which could cause irritability at home, and declaring absolutely there is no cause for uneasiness on the part of the German public regarding the state of America.

The Ambassador also called at the Foreign Office to reassure it that he had not sent the inciting reports attributed to him in the Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette. He severely denounced as attacks on the part of certain papers on both sides of the Atlantic to stir up trouble between the two countries, and he looked upon this as but another move intended to shatter the confidence of the German public in his attitude of neutrality, and to attribute to him a feeling of unfriendliness.

It is not known where America obtained the information regarding the Tirpitz "manifesto," which was a letter from Admiral von Tirpitz to Otto Meissner, counsellor of the Superior Court of Coblenz, in acknowledgment of a gift offered in the pan of the jurist, in which, it will appear, the former Minister of War was the central figure, or which was dedicated to him. It reads:

"Heartfelt thanks to your friendly letter of the 8th and the poetic lines accompanying it. May the understanding increase in the land that Deutschland can only maintain itself and be enforceable if it comes out of this war with a people opposite to Anglo-Americanism. To obtain this

Eric Chicago Man Who Squandered Fortune and His Two Adopted Daughters



EDWARD W. MORRISON AND MARGARET AND ALICE BURNSTEIN.

ATTORNEY TO BE QUESTIONED ABOUT MORRISON'S CHECKS

Aged Chicago Millionaire of \$35,000 to \$50,000 Were Paid.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Investigation by a Federal grand jury into the intricate financial affairs of Edward W. Morrison, aged eccentric, whose creditors have filed a petition in bankruptcy, was ordered by Judge Landis of the United States District Court today.

Morrison, it is charged, has been fleeced out of a large part of his fortune, which is estimated to have been from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

WOMAN SEEKING NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS LEADS TICKET

Miss Jeannette Rankin Entered Republican Contest in Montana as a "Dry."

HELENA, Moth., Sept. 1.—The nomination of Frank J. Edwards of Helena for Governor by the Republicans seems assured from the scattering returns from 30 of the 40 counties of Montana received since the primary on Tuesday.

Edwards was the candidate of the Progressive wing of the party, which has

been a surprise, ran through the city like wild fire, and telegraph flashed to both fronts and to distant parts of the empire. Those who do not know Hindenburg means to the German people can hardly conceive with thankfulness and relief the news received. I saw men, including me, throw their arms about one another joy when told of it.

The Germans are not closing their eyes to the dangerous task before Germany, but the saving of Hindenburg has revived the spirits of the entire nation. Gay today sees its armies fighting all Europe, but a leader like Ludendorff, who is the final choice of almost every man, woman and child or German direct the German armament in this.

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St. Louis
Kansas City**Kline's**

606-608 Washington Av., Thru to Sixth St.

Open All Day on Saturday

A Great \$10 Dress Sale

of Serge Dresses and Silk Dresses

Up to \$19.75 Silk Dresses and a Special Lot of

Serge Dresses in this Sale at

\$10

The Silk Dresses are in many charming styles—just the thing for early Autumn wear—and they come in colors of black, navy, gray, brown, rose, green, white, blue and several pretty changeables. The serge dresses are for Fall wear and are beautifully tailored in several pretty styles for street and afternoon wear. Colors are navy, brown and black. You should not fail to attend this unusual sale of dresses at.....



About 50 Wash Dresses Up to \$5 on Sale at \$1

Saturday-Waists at \$1.95

Offering Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Voiles for

\$1.95



A fine assortment of pretty Fall Waists in Georgettes, crepe de chines and voiles is the chief attraction in our Waist Department tomorrow. They are all prettily trimmed and come in wanted colors—and they are priced at but..... \$1.95

A Saturday Special

About 125 voiles and organdies—originally priced \$1—are offered tomorrow in a big special. On sale while they last at..... \$1.49c

School Hats for the Children

Saturday Will Be Children's Day in Our Millinery Department. It's Important!

In the midst of our endeavors to supply beautiful millinery to the women of St. Louis we have not forgotten the children—and we now offer for them a special showing and sale of the well-known Cinderella Hats—pretty and durable bonnets for school day's wear. This showing includes hats for all, from the kindergarten to the high school student.

98c to \$5

Sale of "Sharazade" Veil Hats

A special sale of 100 of these popular Veil Hats at 1/2 their actual value. The colors are blue, navy, purple, green, black and white. On sale all day Saturday at..... \$2.95

Special Sale of Chinchillas

Some were \$15—a few \$17.50 Beautiful chinchillas in plain and shadow effects are offered at substantial reductions Saturday. Every coat is a bargain at..... \$10

\$5 and \$5.95 Fall Skirts, \$3.95

An extraordinary Skirt Sale that offers \$5 and \$5.95 Fall models in silk and cloth Skirts for

\$3.95

Clever models in whipcord, taffeta, cheongsam, poplin and plain and striped velours are offered Saturday in this sale. The quality of the materials and tailoring in these Skirts make them remarkable bargains at \$3.95

Choice of Any Wash Skirt at 50c

Continued From Preceding Page.

McKinley's. But Mr. Wilson was beaten in his war. It was a war which was entered into pointlessly and abandoned ignobly; it was a war which failed; a war which did damage both to Mexicans and ourselves, and which in its outcome reflected infinite dishonor upon our nation. But it was a war, nevertheless.

"Again, in March last, Villa made a raid into American territory. He was a bandit leader whose career of success had been built up by his skill as a bandit, his head of Mexican soldiers, whose arms and ammunition had been supplied to them in consequence of Mr. Wilson's reversing Mr. Taft's policy in lifting the embargo on grain, arms and supplies. They attacked Columbus, N. M., and killed a number of civilians and a number of United States troops. On the next day the President issued an announcement that adequate force would be sent to the scene of the raid with the single object of capturing him." On April 8, the announcement was made from the White House that the troops would remain in Mexico until Villa was captured. It was furthermore announced in the press that Villa was to be taken "dead or alive." Fine words! Only they meant nothing. He is not dead. He has not been taken alive.

"On May 12, the pursuit of Villa was formally abandoned. On June 1, the official figures of the dead and wounded during this long expedition were published. Among them were the killed and wounded included 116 United States soldiers and 56 American civilians. Since then the Mexicans have killed many more; I notice, for example, in the press, that at Decatur, Als., there had just been buried a Claude Estelle, an American soldier, who died July 24 of wounds received two days previously in a fight with Mexican bandits. Every week I have seen press statements of the killing of Americans regular soldiers and American citizens on both sides. I do not know the total number of these killings since June 1; but they include the Carrizal massacre. However, even before June 1, in this full expedition against Villa, most Americans had been killed. We wanted to capture the bandits by land and sea during the Spanish War; save only the battle of Santiago itself. In other words, during this murderous "peace" of Messrs. Wilson and Carranza, we have been killing bandits.

"And yet there are persons who seem to take comfort in speaking of one set of operations as being war, and who praise the other set as being part of our "policy of peace"—the blood-drenched peace of Messrs. Wilson and Carranza.

"You do not have to accept my statement of conditions in Mexico. Accept the official statement of President Wilson's Secretary of State to Carranza on June 20 last, which runs as follows:

"For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast territories accumulated by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will throughout the territory contiguous to the United States to seize without punishment, or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States, who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests, have been taken. Some cases barbary, torture, and the offenders have neither brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil strife. There has been no instance after instance of outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread condition of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. During the last nine months—in particular the last six months—the river valley along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of the frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. American garrisons have been raided, property stolen and horses stolen. American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed, and American trains wrecked and plundered.

"The attacks on Brownsville, Red House, Fort Davis, Postoffice, and Las Palomas all occurring during September last, were typical of the attacks on American territory Carranzista adherents, and even Carranzista soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but unprovoked acts of mutilation were perpetrated."

"Wilson Kissed His Face."

"And this is Mr. Wilson's own official account of the 'peace' he has secured in Mexico! In this official statement President Wilson gives the final result of his policy in Mexico for the past three years. I call your attention to the fact that he states that the attacks on Brownsville, Red House, and Las Palomas in September last were 'typical,' and says that 'in these attacks on American territory there were Carranzista adherents and Carranzista soldiers, who took part in the looting and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but unprovoked acts of mutilation were perpetrated.'

"President Wilson therefore explicitly shows that the Carranzistas, not once, but repeatedly, made attacks on American towns, and killed American citizens, and submitted them in September, 1914. Yet on Oct. 15, 1916, less than a month later, this same President Wilson, through his same Secretary of State, formally announced to Carranza's agent that it was his 'pleasure' to take the opportunity of recognizing the Government of the de facto Government of Mexico, of which Gen. Venustiano Carranza is the chief executive. President Wilson thus recognized the Government which his own Secretary of State declared had been less than a month previously recognized. In this he was instrumental upon Americans, and in the invasion of American soil, the Government at whose head was Gen. Carranza, who, less than two months previously, on Aug. 2, had unmercifully refused to pay any heed to an representations of President Wilson on behalf of mediation, saying that 'under no consideration would I permit interference in the internal affairs of Mexico.' President Wilson did not merely kiss the hand of Carranza when he did. He kissed that hand when it was red with the blood of American men, women and children, who had been murdered and

mutilated, with, as President Wilson, through his Secretary of State, says, 'ruthless brutality.'

"In all this shameful history of Mr. Wilson's dealings with Mexico during the past three years, nothing has been more shameful than his conduct at Tam-pico.

"At that time the particular bandit

Mr. Wilson was favoring happened to be Villa. This, however, is of no con-

sequence. Mr. Wilson has sometimes helped the different Mexican leaders of bandits against one another; now Villa against Huerta; now Carranza against Villa; but he has never stood up ef-

fectively for American rights, or attempted to take action against any of them, he has always hastily abandoned the at-

tempt.

Continued on Next Page.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ROTHON RATS
Useful Exterminator
Mice and Bugs
Old Rat Never Falls - 15c. 25c. At Druggists
THE RECOG STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

APPLES Fancy Shaded... 15c SWI POTATOES 15c
Half Peck... 15c

QUAKER CORN FLAKES Fresh, crisp, toasted; makes 5c GRA
WHOLE Wheat Biscuits Toasted; equal to the 10c COUNTRY OATMEAL Breakfast cereal in wheat; big pkgs. 5c Bran
Toasted Bran Flakes Kroger's big 15c Cream Meal Fresh, clean... 2 lbs. 5c Post

FOREST PARK CORN Flavor of fresh corn... 10c Avondale, Country Gem... 3 for 29c
Shoe Peg C. G. extra small... 10c Country Club fancy... 13c PEA
Stringless BEANS Country Club; fancy... 2 for 25c Cherry Grove; solid 2 for 15c TOMATOES Country Club; hand packed... 13c PEA
Red Beets Good quality cuts... 9c C. G. extra fancy, small whole 15c Succotash C. G. No. 120
Hawaiian Sliced PINEAPPLE Avondale; very fancy... 15c Golden
Strawberries C. G. in rich syrup... 17c Raspberries C. G. very fine; in good syrup... 15c CLUB
EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA CANTALOUPES

MANS-FIELD MILK 2 for 15c Red Beans Avondale; in tomato sauce; a product of real meat; No. 1 2 for 25c
LIMA Calif. re-canned... 3 lbs. 25c Chile Beans Calif. 3 lbs.
KRAUT Kroger's; meat in itself; No. 3 cans
Chile Con Carne C. G. packed under Govt. supervision; big No. 2 cans
Prepared Spaghetti Kroger's; to serve; K. C. 2 times
HEAD RICE Nice large whole, pearly white; 2 lbs.
grains; worth 16c per lb.

SALMON Q. & Q. pink Alaska fish; with a good flavor; tall tins... 10c
Cove Oysters C. G. 5-oz. 2 for 15c
SHRIMP Sea Island; good 9c C. G. top quality; 10c
SARDINES Neptune; in 8c Neptune; mustard 4c
B. & M. FISH FLAKES Makes about many delicious 9c
Matches Good Brand; double tipped; 2 for 5c
FLY PAPER Sticky, double 4 for 5c
Toilet Clifton Crepe, reg. 10c Japanese, 10c
Paper 5c rolls... 3 for 10c

BUTTER SALMON SHOULDERS Surax cured, tender; CALIF. 35c
CHUCK ROAST Best cuts... 16c Cut near bone... 16c
BLADE ROAST Top round... 17c RIB ROAST Prime
Short Ribs of Beef: 12c 1/2 c. Brisket Beef
PRIME ROUND STEAK Tender; 1 lb. 22c
HINDQUARTERS of Lamb: 22c 1/2 lbs. LEGS OF LAMB: 1
SUGAR BREAKFAST BACON Whole; lb. 22c
SMOKED HAMS Whole; half lb. 22c
BACON Whole; lb. 22c
Choice VEAL Cutlets 33c
FRESH SPRING CHICKENS Tender, plump 20c
Slaughtering Chickens Per pound. Bib or Loin Park Roast; 1
Forest Pack; fresh churned, pure, wholesome, palatable; a wonderful value; lb. print. 32c
MASON JARS Complete Pts. 45c Qts. 50c 1/2 Gal. 65c Complete Pts. 40c
Ball's Ideal Jars With glass tops for preserving Pints. 55c Quart. 60c
JELLY GLASSES 4-oz. with caps; doz. 20c PAROWAX For sealing jelly glasses; lb. pkg. 1
Country Club FLOUR 48-1/2 \$2.00

Moon Chop Tea The tea that will satisfy you whether you desire it cold or hot; 2-oz. container 10c
Malt-Nutrine Large bottle. 17c ELKHORN KRAFT CHEESE \$1.90
JEWEL COFFEE Not a cheap Rio Santos 3 lbs. 50c FRENCH BRAND COFFEE 2 lbs. 55c

BUTTER 35c UNSAID BUTTER 5 for 10c FRUIT CANS 28c
Ball's Ideal Jars With glass tops for preserving Pints. 55c Quart. 60c
JELLY GLASSES 4-oz. with caps; doz. 20c PAROWAX For sealing jelly glasses; lb. pkg. 1
Country Club FLOUR 48-1/2 \$2.00

Moon Chop Tea The tea that will satisfy you whether you desire it cold or hot; 2-oz. container 10c
Malt-Nutrine Large bottle. 17c ELKHORN KRAFT CHEESE \$1.90
JEWEL COFFEE Not a cheap Rio Santos 3 lbs. 50c FRENCH BRAND COFFEE 2 lbs. 55c

BUTTER 35c UNSAID BUTTER 5 for 10c FRUIT CANS 28c
Ball's Ideal Jars With glass tops for preserving Pints. 55c Quart. 60c
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Malt-Nutrine Large bottle.

Garlands

SATURDAY—

Ready With School Apparel
in Our Girls' Dept.

Second Floor

Open All Day, and we've made unusual preparations to supply the small girl, 6 to 14, and the high school junior and college miss with the wearables most needed, and at prices which "spell" economy.

Class-Room Serge Dresses
for Juniors and Misses

\$6.95 \$10 and \$15

Dresses suited for class room and informal afternoon wear. Smart, jaunty regulation frocks of fine navy serge, with red or white braid and emblem and sailor collar. Full flare model, very stylish, and as practical as stylish.

Girls' Regulation Dresses, 6 to 14

Made with all the care as those for her larger sister—specially priced for Saturday,

\$2.98 to \$10.00

Girls' Wash Dresses (6 to 14 Years)

Special \$1.00 and \$1.98
at

as pictured above.

Wonderful values at either price. Charmingly made of ginghams and chambrays, in plaids, in various color combinations; also solid tans and blue, daintily trimmed with lace, embroidery and buttons.

Girls' Coats Reduced

We have 47 coats that are ideal for the first two or three months of school. They are made of cheviots, sultans and mixtures, belted and cape effects. Some half silk lined. They were formerly priced up to \$12.50. Choice Saturday (6 to 14 years),

\$4.95

August Fur Sale

Extended Until Monday Noon

One more day and a half, only, will you have an opportunity to buy

Furs at Savings of 15 to 85%

Red Fox Sets Special

Regular \$25.00 Matched Red Fox Sets, rich, natural colors, animal scarfs and trimmed barrel muff, special at

\$18.50

Distinctive Fall Blouses

\$2.95

Fine
Georgette,
Crepe de
Chine and
Taffeta
Silks—
Special SaturdayThree
of the
Styles
at
\$2.95

The new satin-trimmed Georgette, hand-embroidered and box pleated crepe de chine, plaid and stripe taffeta silks, in suit shades—other Georgette silks show pin tucks, high collars, ruffles and lace capes collars. The sunniest advance styles and new colors are here. There are three here.

Wilson's "Butting-In" Policy
Increased Strike in Mexico."

"As it is with 'war' so it is with 'intervention.' President Wilson has again and again said he would not 'intervene' in Mexico. As a matter of fact he has intervened continuously. On Jan. 3, 1914, he announced that the Mexican had the right to 'but in' blood to soil and much blood, as they pleased, without interference. The fact that the blood they were spilling included the blood of American citizens, both soldiers and civilians and among them women and

here. There are three here.

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tempt as soon as the resistance by the bandit involved became serious. Denounces Withdrawal of U. S. Ships From Tampico.

"At Tampico there was a resistance movement of attack by the Mexicans on Americans and their foreign friends. We had a squadron of American warships in the neighborhood. The Wilson administration declined to permit this squadron to be used to defend the lives of American men, and the honor of American women, and the comfort of the American families at Tampico had to step in and perform the task our representative had so basely abandoned. At the very time that the Mexican mob had surrounded the building in which the Americans had taken refuge, and were threatening to burn the American fleet, in spite of the protests of the American naval commander, and in accordance with wireless orders from Washington, was forced to steam out of the harbor and leave the Americans to be beaten by Mexican bandits or rescued by the Germans and English. The case has been set forth in full, and without successful contradiction, by an expert in naval matters, Mr. Reuterdaal, I wish to say with all gravity and in all seriousness, in this case of offering such a murderous and baseless case as was not as serious as the offense of the American administration.

"On Aug. 27, 1914, President Wilson said with marked oratorical effect: 'We shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of the American people, and can get away from America's "vigilant watching"—watchful waiting—the phrase matters nothing; for there never is any need to back it up. Three years have passed since the date of this oration; three years of incessant eloquence on the part of Mr. Wilson, three years of constant invocations to human and peace by Mr. Wilson; and Mr. Wilson still continues to 'vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away.' There are not many of them left now. Hundreds have withdrawn their fortunes as disinterestedly as if they had been rats pursued by terriers. This administration has displayed no more feeling of responsibility for the American women who have been raped, and for the American women and children who have been killed in Mexico, than a farmer shows for the rats killed by his dogs when the hay is taken from a barn. And how the American people are asked to sanction this policy in the name of peace, righteousness and humanity!

"Throughout this time President Wilson, in accordance with the policy enunciated in his message to Congress in December, 1914, has kept this country unprepared to fight any foreign foe. But he has allowed all of the factions in Mexico to prepare themselves to kill Americans, soldiers and civilians. In his message above quoted he says that he will 'Follow the best practices of nations in matters of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico.' He did so on Aug. 27, 1914. On Feb. 2, 1915, he changed his mind (Mr. Wilson may have a single track mind, but as has been remarked, in that event he possesses unexampled switching facilities) and lifted the embargo on arms and munitions. On Feb. 5 the paper published the news of a great rush of arms and ammunition across the border to the Mexican armies. 'They Were Ignoble, 'Pointless, Unsuccessful Little Wars.'

"A couple of hundred of American soldiers, sailors and civilians were killed or wounded in the first few months. And on April 23, 1914, Mr. Wilson again changed his mind and ordered that the embargo on arms be restored. But on May 15 he changed his mind again, and the embargo was lifted so far as shipments to Tampico and other Mexican ports were concerned. On May 22, 1914, the embargo of arms which had been sent to allow to land at Vera Cruz were accordingly landed elsewhere and sent to Huerta; while on June 2 the Carranzistas got their through Tampico. On Sept. 15 the embargo was lifted everywhere and during the next few months military supplies of all kinds crossed the border for all of the Mexican factions.

"On Oct. 29, 1915, when all the factions had been amply supplied, Mr. Wilson again lifted the embargo as to all factions except the Carranzistas. On Oct. 29 last, therefore, Mr. Wilson specifically permitted him to be sent the adherents of the very same Carranza, who, according to his own Secretary of State, in the month of September, 30 days previous, on four specific occasions, informed him that they were killing American citizens, mutilating them before or after death. On the date when this embargo was thus raised, the names of 275 Americans who had been murdered had been officially placed on record. However, many more had been murdered, cannot at present be told.

"President Wilson took Vera Cruz in 1914, as we were officially informed at the time, to get a salute for the flag, and to prevent the shipment of arms into Mexico. He did not give his men arms. He did not even give them the shadow of arms. But several hundred men were killed or wounded; and then he brought the army home without achieving either object. President Wilson sent an army into Mexico in 1916, as we were informed at the time. He did not give his men arms. He did not even give them the shadow of arms. Again several hundred men were killed and wounded. Again President Wilson is bringing the army home without achieving his object. Of course, that is mere play upon words. Of course, that these were not wars. They were wars, and nothing else, ignoble, pointless, unsuccessful little wars, but wars. They cost millions of dollars and hundreds of lives, squandered to no purpose; they accomplished nothing; but they were wars. And yet Mr. Wilson did not get him alive. 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children—evidently did not weigh with him. On Dec. 10, 1915, he said that it was "None of our business" what the Mexican did with their Government, so long as I have the power to prevent it; nobody shall but in to alter it for them. Yet at that very time he had been "battling-in" for two years, and he has been "battling-in" ever since. He has shown that he would allow it for them in all kinds of ways, from land seizures up and down. But as he never followed any policy of either intervention or non-intervention with any resolution—always yielding the claim of national interest—and this is what he became fearful—both his spasms of intervention and his spasms of non-intervention have alike been entirely futile. In August, 1913, he sent a special envoy to Mexico to tell Huerta he would recognize him. He returned home in October, and on Dec. 2 he announced he would not deal with the Huerta Government. This was intervention, and nothing else; it was such intervention as if in 1871 some European Government had declined to recognize Hay's as President, and insisted upon the seating of Tilden. Mr. Wilson intervened when he turned Villa against Huerta. He intervened when he turned against Villa, and recognized Carranza. On the 2nd of October, and on the 2nd of November, Mr. Wilson's policy of intervention produced such unhappy results that on June 2, 1915, he issued a formal warning to the Mexican factions in which he said that "Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution than she was the day before." The day before had been swept by civil war, if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her cattle confiscated, her people fled to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and the men who had set fire to her are now at peace and settled down.

There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a God. She is the victim of a deluge of the effects of Mr. Wilson's policy of the way! He, therefore, tells Mexico that unless "within a very short time" the Mexican leaders get together for the relief and redemption of their prostate country, the United States will consider what steps may be employed to deal with the situation. But, as usual with Mr. Wilson, this solemn warning meant precisely and exactly nothing, and the Carranzistas and the Huertistas still know that they are precluded from nothing. They knew that Mr. Wilson would either not back up his words by taking up all or else that he would back them up so feebly that he would be forced to abandon his purpose.

"Some of the defenders of Mr. Wilson, in answer to Mr. Hughes' merciless indictment of Mr. Wilson's course, have sought to justify Mr. Wilson by attempting to turn the whole issue on the character of Huerta, who was the de facto President of Mexico. They ask Mr. Hughes, 'Would you have recognized Huerta?' The answer is that any one of several courses could have been adopted, provided only that the course adopted was followed with resolution and with full acceptance of the responsibility involved."

There was much to be said in favor of the policy of recognizing Huerta and avoiding intervention. There was also much to be said in favor of the policy of retaining the responsibility which was intervention, and then of fully accepting the responsibility implied in intervention. But there is nothing to be said in favor of wobbling between the two policies, neither recognizing Huerta nor accepting the responsibility for the chaos caused by failure to recognize him. Yet this was the course Mr. Wilson followed.

"Objections to Huerta Less Than to Carranza."

"There was no excuse for the recognition of Carranza in view of Mr. Wilson's failure to recognize Huerta. All the objections to Huerta applied with greater force to Carranza. Mr. Wilson's apologists say that Huerta was the murderer of Americans. But Mr. Wilson himself, as quoted above, has shown that Carranza was the murderer of Americans. Therefore, Mr. Wilson treats the murder of Mexicans as a bar to recognition; but not the murder of both Americans and Mexicans. By so doing, having condoned the repeated murders of Americans by Carranzistas, and having abashed himself before Carranza, and having aided in placing Carranza in power, what is Mr. Wilson's reward? Who paid it? The result is that Mr. Wilson has had placed 150,000 troops on the border to partially prevent the raids and murders that his friend Mr. Carranza will not and cannot prevent; and the payment is made by the soldiers who are shot, and by the families of the Americans who go to jail because their husbands and fathers have been called to the border to make good Mr. Wilson's refusal to let the regular army administer such punishment to the bandits as to inspire in them a fear of punishment. The result of course has been such as to encourage them into a feeling of boastful impunity. Mr. Wilson's course has been precisely like that of a Police Commissioner who declined to permit his policemen to use their clubs against burglars, and instead insisted that the householders should sit up all night so as to scare the burglars away."

"It should be a cardinal rule of conduct in international as in individual affairs, never to hit soft. Mr. Wilson has engaged in continual hitting. But he has always hit soft. And whenever his opponent has hit back, he has promptly dropped his arms, stopped hitting, and assumed a pose of peace, non-intervention, and humanity. Where, however, his opponent was sufficiently weak, as in the case of Haiti, he has dropped these platitudes, and has (with "blood-spilling") intended to hit hard. We do not believe that we as Mexico behaved, but Mr. Wilson intervened, fought the Haytians, shedding their blood and the blood of our troops, took possession, and now has our armed forces in control of Haiti and the Haytian Government. His course of action in Haiti can be defended only if his course of action in Mexico is unequivocally condemned; for such action was far more needed in Mexico than in Haiti. But there was a difference in the two cases; and to Mr. Wilson there was a vital difference. Haiti was weaker than Mexico. No one was afraid of Haiti."

"Europe's War Warning to Us Ignored Two Years."

"It is not a pleasant task to point out these lamentable failures in our foreign policy during the last few years. If they were unimportant to the nation, if they only affected Mr. Wilson personally, I would gladly keep silent about them. In this case, however, an exception, I would pass them by. But they are typical of the policy of drift to which this nation has been committed during these great and terrible years we have needed at the helm a firmer hand, a man like Mr. Wilson in the Civil War. If the policy of drift is sanctioned by the nation, and is permitted

Col. Roosevelt's Definition of Americanism.

A of the spirit, of the soul, place, or creed. We care nothing as to where and when men were born, or as to the land from which his forefathers came, so long as he is wholeheartedly and in good faith an American and nothing else. If the man is a good American we care nothing as to his creed, whether he be Protestant, Catholic or Jew. We care nothing whether his ancestors came over in the Mayflower, or whether he himself was born in England, or Ireland, in France or Germany, in Scandinaavia or Russia. Some of the very best Americans I have ever known were men who were born abroad; and in every great period of American history, the Americans who deserved best of their country have included men of different creeds: men whose ancestors had for generations lived on this soil; and other men who themselves, or whose parents, had come from some of the lands of the old world. But all these men alike acted as Americans and nothing else, and with an undivided loyalty to this nation, and not with a half-loyalty to this nation and a half-loyalty to some old world nation."

Tested for a sufficient length of time, we shall surely face national shipwreck. "We are told that the mass of voters, the mass of the American people, will approve the policy of the administration to drift, to do our duty to ourselves and to others because they believe in 'safety first.' Such being the case, it is worth while examining just what 'safety' or 'safety first' means, and what it means to us.

"The safety first of naval and military men means that they are to be treated as the safety of the nation is act in similar fashion, both as regards its own safety and as regards the performance of international duty. I hold that this was effected by forethought, by effort and hard training, and by the cultivation of a broad and impartial sense of national patriotism to do our duty and safety are concerned, they put duty first and safety last."

"The safety first of the nation is act in similar fashion, both as regards its own safety and as regards the performance of international duty. I wish to see it put duty first, not safety first, when any small, well-organized crew is lost at sea, and when they have been treated. I stand for the safety that is obtained by the performance of duty. I do not stand for the safety that is obtained by the sacrifice of duty."

"I believe that when the American people realize that the issue in question before them will not duty first and not safety first; and I believe that only by so doing will they secure real and ultimate safety. I believe that they will support a policy of national action demanding a sense of national courage. The American people have been idealistic and enthusiastic; and in the past they have again and again responded to some appeal for practical action, calling for idealism to perceive it and enthusiasm and self-devotion in order to achieve it."

Puritan Fathers Believed in Fighting for Rights

"The men who came across the ocean in the seventeenth century to found here a new nation were men of courage and energy inspired by idealism and enthusiasm. Under that inspiration they attempted to establish a new nation 'conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal.' There were men of little

"In Maine there are many interesting folk, and I mean to learn all I need about the use and abuse of improved safety by the life-saving service. This is a service especially designed to secure greater safety for ships' crews, and generally for persons whose lives are imperiled by the water. It is a service to save lives. But the safety first section only because some brave men are willing to risk their own lives in order to save others' lives. They do not put 'safety first,' as far as they themselves are concerned. If they did, no lifeboat would ever be launched from a life-saving station. But the man on a sinking

Open Saturday Until 6 P.M.

Sonnenfeld's

L. ACKERMAN, Manager
610-612 Washington Avenue

Irresistible Values Saturday in

Fall Blouses

at \$2.95

Georgettes

Crepe de Chines



You've never seen their equal for style, quality and value. A myriad of beautiful models—copied from very highest type importations.

WAIST NO. 1—Crepe de chine, in white or flesh, with large square collar and kerchief frill, piped with washable satin.....\$2.95

WAIST NO. 2—Georgette or crepe de chine in white or flesh, with sailor collar and filet lace edged frill.....\$2.95

WAIST NO. 3—Crepe de chine with contrasting collar, trimmed with fine tucks and box pleats.....\$2.95

School Hats

for Children and Misses

School is but a few days off, so outfit the children at once. Buy their hats at Sonnenfeld's—the largest department in the West offers exceptional values tomorrow.

Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, in black, navy, red and blue.....\$1.75

Misses' Banded Plush Hats, Tyrolean and mushroom styles; and children's Valour Banded Hats, in black, brown and navy.....\$2.48

Extra Special
Children's and misses' corduroy, felt, plush and novelty cloth Hats; values to \$1.75, for... 98c

ship who crowded into the lifeboats ahead of the women and children do put 'safety first' type of the professional pacifist type; but in the end our forefathers rejected the leadership of Wilson, and followed the leadership of Washington.

"Since then our population has been greatly increased, and our immigrants have generally been men of courage, energy and enterprise; a large proportion have been men of moral enthusiasm. They dared to leave the old world on the chance of finding a new life and opportunities, and their children under new conditions. On the whole men and women who were called to our shores were the picked men and women of their countries. A nation drawing its blood from such sources is simple answer was, it is not right for a nation to pay its debts to the world in anything less than the world's currency.

"As fairly representing the national conviction which led to the national act, I quote a statement at that time:

"'Since we have been told of the

spirit of idealism. It has meant the relaxation of our moral fiber. Horror of war, combined with a sordid appeal to self-interest, and to fear, has caused us to become apathetic. It is morally wise to do to another what he thinks unjust. It is never morally right to enter on a course of action as to the justice of which the actor is himself in doubt. These principles are as applicable to nations as to individuals.'

"Wilson's Four Years Opiate

to Spirit of Idealism"

"In 1898 the invasion of Cuba had become unbearable to the American people. When full knowledge was obtained of what had been done in the Island, it raised in this country a storm of moral indignation which was irresistible. The argument of the pacifists at that time was the same as the arguments of a national pacifist. Let us have peace; business interests said. Safety first; the spirit of pacifism said. Let us compromise, for the evils of slavery are not to be compared with the evils of civil war and possible dissolution of the Union.

To these arguments, so plausible that apparently they carried the great majority of the nation and had the support of multitudes of the best men both in church and state, Abraham Lincoln appealed.

"In 1898 Mr. Bryan initiated the campaign for free silver. He was a popular speaker. The arguments for free silver were popular, and indeed plausible. They were: Our bonds are payable in coin; why substitute gold? If silver has depreciated, gold has appreciated; and the advocates of silver had declared in favor of bimetallism. Why abandon it? Why not go it alone? The

Philippines were on the other side of the globe, and would never repay what they cost us; the Spanish in 1898, after the revolution, would not affect the sacrifice of the lives of American soldiers; and they alternately advocated letting the Germans or Japanese take the islands, and letting the islanders take care of themselves, and split as much blood as they wanted to obtain a share in the spoils of the Philippines.

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BAZAR TONIGHT AT UNIVERSITY CITY TO HELP POOR BABIES

Hillie Campfire Girls to Conduct
Affair for Post-Dispatch Fund
Tomorrow Evening.

CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Previously acknowledged	\$3005.89
New, 510 North Main st.	30.37
Famous Theater	615
Franklin Avenue	27.50
Lemonade stand, 2700 Thomas	5.85
Medals 4252 and 4257 Mary-	
land Avenue	2.41
510 Grand Avenue	5.46
Little Boys' Webster Groves	.50
Lemonade stand 1816A War-	3.00
ren Avenue	1.00
Police Babies	1.00
New 4205 Washington bl.	10.57
Now 2318 North Dakota Av.	5.00
Show 1432 N. Grand Avenue	1.35
Total	\$8007.90

Girls and boys of University City, who annually render cordial and effective service in behalf of the cause of the poor babies and who have already this season made heavy contributions to the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund, are to be chief figures in an affair this evening. On the lawn of the home of Miss Bernetta Merner, 7124 Warfman avenue, they are to hold a bazaar to the arrangements for which they have been for several days bringing to bear their youthful enthusiasm, skill and industry. There will be a number of booths from which dainty refreshments are to be dispensed, as well as diverting pastimes which are strong appeal to both children and grown persons.

Tomorrow evening there is scheduled another bazaar of great promise, both in financial return and genuine pleasure for the large outgoing of friends of the poor babies that is assured. This affair, which the Hillie Campfire Girls, an organization within the Temple Congregation, at King's Highway and Washington boulevard, have been devoting themselves with great earnestness for some weeks. In their endeavor the girls, about a dozen in number, have the united sympathy and support of the temple congregation and are rendering valuable assistance in the work of preparation as well as assured cooperation in the entertainment tomorrow evening.

The event is to take place on the lawn of the residence immediately adjoining the temple on the west. The girls have not disclosed the nature of their entertainment, but it may be depended upon as one of the highest interest. They are also to sell refreshments, their principal purpose being to set a high mark for the event in every important respect.

Another eventual benefit for the poor babies' relief fund to be given tomorrow evening is that on the lawn of the home of Mrs. A. Popper, 4638 West Bell Avenue. In this affair there are 18 children, among the prettiest and brightest in that section of the city, who have organized a highly attractive program, including "The Magic Sword," songs and recitations. The parents and other known persons of the neighborhood are rallying to the occasion in a manner that promises a notable triumph.

Vaudville Stars \$27.50
A vaudville program of decided charm was given by the "Lindy Guard" Club at the Famous Theater, 615 Franklin Avenue, this morning for the Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund, yielding \$27.50. While not so large an audience as was expected, because of the unusual hour of the performance, there was a good crowd and the entertainment was highly successful in the pleasure afforded. The program was:

Introduction—The Watermelon Stockings—Frieda Schachman

Gus—What's in My Bag—Jennie Denbo

Tony's Song—Estelle and Esther Lapin, accompanied by Sarah Schwartz

Introduction—Keeping a Seat at the Benefit—Lillian Wrobel

Japanese Love Songs—Sarah Schwartz

Tennessee—Alice Sonnenchein and chorus

Tennessee—Sarah Schwartz

Frieda Schachman and Sarah Schwartz

and the like—Alice Sonnenchein

Frieda Schachman and Sarah Schwartz

Introduction—Sister Carolyn—Speaking—Frieda Schachman

Japanese Love Songs—Sarah Schwartz

Tennessee—Alice Sonnenchein and chorus

Tennessee—Sarah Schwartz

Introduction—Alice Sonnenchein and chorus

Those in the show were Frieda Schachman, 3521 Gamble street; Anna, May, Sarah, Estelle and Esther Lapin, 2905 Sheridan Avenue; Ida and Esther Lapin, 2317 Gamble street; Sarah Schwartz, 2215 Carr street; Alice Sonnenchein, 4529 Russell Avenue; Lillian Wrobel, 4124 Vernon Avenue; Mary Vona, 2114 Dickson Street; Jennie Denbo, 1426 Market Street; Martha Goldman, 2114 Market Street; and Fanny Berger, 2114 Gamble Street.

The children were coached by Miss Sonnenchein and the excellence of her work was attested in every detail of the splendid event.

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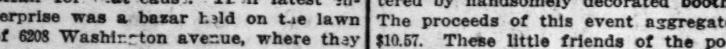
Sources From Which Aid Has Come for Babies' Relief Fund



GERTRUDE McCABE, FLABIOUS EDWARDS,
MARGARET WALKER, THELMA HARTRICK, KATHERINE
TAYLOR, EDNA SCHAEFER, LILLIAN KELLER,
ALFRED SCHREIER.



SADIE ZUCKER, FRIEDA GARDNER, ROSE
DAVIS, EDNA DAVIS, KATIE GARDNER, YETTA GARDNER, MILDRED DAVIS,



AMY WALL, RUTH MCWILL, ETHEL WALL, GRACE WALL, MARY BAKER.

ence Williams, 6315 Washington; Elizabeth and Virginia Harris, 6218 Washington, and Ruth and Jane Merrill, 6209 Washington.

A lotto party, organized by Viola Solomon, a charming little Miss, daughter of Mrs. J. Solomon, 1435 Rowan Avenue, was given on the lawn of her mother's residence, through which was added

\$2.00 to the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund. Several handsome prizes, all donated, were awarded. The affair was productive of genuine pleasure to all who attended.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening news paper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

A New Year Is Here for the Business Man

Today is the beginning of the Business Man's New Year. He can figure crop conditions; buying power and the ability of his business to meet the requirements of the trade.

Commercial activity is in full swing and the signs of the times are visible.

BANKING SERVICE will be a vital factor in your success during this year.

The National Bank of Commerce

in St. Louis

Capital and Surplus \$12,000,000.00

A commercial bank of national influence.

Open Saturday Night Until 10 O'Clock

Share in These Wonderful

BARGAINS SATURDAY

Saturday we bring this great CLEAN-UP SALE to a climax with a day of sensational value-giving. Manifold savings are offered in every section of this busy store. Fine medium-weight clothes suitable for early Fall wear are now marked at prices that mean a saving to you of many dollars. Be here tomorrow without fail. The extreme values will induce you to invest for the future.

Buy That Fall Suit Now SAVE ONE-HALF

\$18, \$20, \$22.50 SUITS \$5.00

Newest Styles, Neat Dark Colors

Splendid Worsted and Serge Suits

Fine Gray Scotch Mixtures

Quarter-Silk-Lined English Models

Plenty of Pinch-Back Models

All Sizes Including Stouts

\$18, \$20 and \$22.50 All-Wool Suits

\$10 SUITS

For Men and Young Men

Odds and ends from our higher priced lines. All sizes

\$4.75

and materials. Great bargain at

All-Wool Serge Suits

For Men and Young Men

A strictly pure, all-wool serge suit

\$6.75

well-made, sizes from 30 to 48 chest measure. Excellent values

on sale Saturday

day for

Young Men's Suits

Strictly all-wool—all sizes and styles, including the popular

pinch-back—just the suit for Fall

wear—tomorrow, special

at

PANTS

For Men and Young Men

AT ALMOST

SPECIALS

\$2.00 Men's Pants \$1.00

Neat dark, serviceable colors in all

sizes up to 50 waist—a value that

can't be duplicated at

BOYS' BLUE SERGE SUITS

These dandy suits come in all

styles, including the pinch-

back and pleated models.

Pants are full and lined.

Sizes up to 48 years.

Extra values

at

BOYS' CASSI-MERE SUITS

Extra values in fancy cassi-

school wear—

all sizes

at

BOYS' CORDUROY SUITS

Heavy, ribbed and rich drab

coloring for the thing

for hard school

work. Regular

size 46.

Extra Corduroy pants

to match above suits.

Johnny Tobin Might Tell Trainmen How It Feels to Go Out on Strikes

Browns Won Nine, Lost Six Games Against East's Best; Boston no Longer Feared

Detroit, Which Performed Even Better Than the Browns, During Recent Invasion, Is Now the Club They Must Trounce to Win Pennant, Jones' Men Believe.

By W. J. O'Connor.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.

ERNIE KOOB'S joyous return to form yesterday when he nosed out the Red Sox, 2-1, gave the Browns a record of 9 victories and 6 defeats against the Eastern clubs. Only Detroit excelled that and Detroit is the team the Browns think they must beat for the pennant.

Boston without Barry is a team without a punch. It was an error by McNally, Barry's successor, that gave the Browns yesterday's game, or at least one of their two runs, and sentiment in Fielder Jones' camp is that McNally will lose many games that Barry might have won.

However, the Browns are concerned only about themselves. They do think that Koob's fine work yesterday is an indication of what his future will be if fine pitching, and if their presumption is true, Detroit will have a merry time getting four sweepstakes in the series that is a few days off.

Manager Jennings evidently appreciates this fact, for he offered, through his son, Eddie, Sullivan, a fabulously priced job to Hamilton, who signed it out of Jones.

By winning yesterday the Browns accomplished virtually the same task set down for them by their manager. Jones said that if the team won 10 out of 12 games on the trip, he would be prepared to release it from its contract for flag. With Dave Davenport to go tomorrow against the Indians, the prospects are rosate for a fullfillment of this promise.

Cleveland has been slipping and experienced the worst trial of all of the World Series, the East. Cleveland too, has fared poorly, while the Tigers and Browns have more than upheld their end. And the series between these teams should be worth going miles to see.

Koob's game yesterday was hardly on a par with some of his other battles this season, except in one particular. He showed his old gameness, never letting up for a minute. No matter what the outcome, he was touched for seven hits, including a double of doubles. He walked three men.

Great Support Aided Koob.

But the secret of Koob's success, operating as it was behind a two-run lead, was the wonderful support given him by John Lavan and Bert Shotton. Lavan made five fielding plays that were game. Indeed, it was superlative base ball that had to really reproduce with a word-painting.

In the sixth inning, however, Walker, who had doubled, and was advanced on a single, hit a home run that hit the roof, hit what looked like a single. Lavan grabbed the ball behind Austin and threw it without a hitch to Austin, who snared Lewis on a close decision. It was a great play by Walker, who last considered expert on taking the ball and the runner as he did in this instance.

The game was second with one out when Walker hit a ball that dropped. Lewis could not make a play at first, but he did start to drive and snapped it to Austin, who snared Lewis on a close decision. It was a great play by Walker, who last considered expert on taking the ball and the runner as he did in this instance.

There was another great defensive play behind Koob that helped. One gone in the seventh, Ruth doubled. Hopper fled deep, Morris and Ruth made third. Jaeger batted for Morris and singled, scoring Ruth. Lewis followed with a long single to center and James booted it to the right. Morris made a wonderful throw and Austin rubbed out Janvrin, relieving a tight situation.

The Browns got their two runs in two clusters and in each instance after two were out. Shotton scratched a hit through McNaull, who had two hands down. McNaull then hit with a two-hand drive. McNaull then hit under Sisler's grounder and Shotton stopped at the plate, but proceeded to St. Louis.

Koob won his game against Washington in St. Louis. He was knocked out three times since he has left town. He beat Boston twice, but Pratt was called out on strikes.

In the next inning Severide singled with one out. Austin was "beamed," and was out. Lavan had fine hitting. Johnny hit the first ball and drilled it a mile in 44 innings.

Hoppe to Defend His 18.2 Honors Late in October

Moolah Temple Is Selected as Place to Stage Match by Champion's Manager.

TODAY'S TABLE							
AMERICAN LEAGUE.							
1916.	CLUB.	W.	L.	Pct.	Win.	Loss.	
Sept. 1.	Browns	71	52	.577	581	575	
	Detroit	62	62	.492	492	500	
	Chicago	60	67	.484	484	517	
	Boston	59	68	.464	464	530	
	Cleveland	57	70	.454	454	545	
	Philadelphia	56	71	.446	446	553	
	New York	55	72	.438	438	562	
	St. Louis	54	73	.432	432	568	
	Philadelphia	53	74	.426	426	574	
	Baltimore	52	75	.421	421	579	
	NATIONAL LEAGUE.						
	1916.	CLUB.	W.	L.	Pct.	Win.	Loss.
	Sept. 1.	Browns	66	62	.524	515	575
		Boston	66	62	.524	515	575
		Philadelphia	67	63	.518	513	580
		Cleveland	65	64	.510	508	581
		Chicago	64	65	.498	487	591
		Baltimore	53	74	.462	458	578
		St. Louis	53	75	.457	452	584
		Chicago	52	76	.452	452	584
		Philadelphia	51	77	.447	452	585
		Cincinnati	48	78	.371	376	588

*Percentages of teams on same date last year.

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Browns 5-4; Boston, 1-1; Tigers.

Detroit 7-8; New York, 3-0-2; Tigers.

Love and Walters; Russell, Morgridge.

Washington, 5-0-4; Cleveland, 3-0-2; Tigers.

Philadelphia, 4-3; Boston, 2-1; Tigers.

Chicago, 7-3-2; Philadelphia, 1-4-2; Tigers.

St. Louis and Schulte; Bush, Nabor and Picnic.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3-0-2; Boston, 1-7-1; Tigers.

Detroit, 7-8-0; New York, 3-0-2; Tigers.

Love and Walters; Russell, Morgridge.

Washington, 5-0-4; Cleveland, 3-0-2; Tigers.

Philadelphia, 4-3; Boston, 2-1; Tigers.

Chicago, 7-3-2; Philadelphia, 1-4-2; Tigers.

St. Louis and Schulte; Bush, Nabor and Picnic.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York, clear, \$20 p.m.

Philadelphia at Washington (2), clear; first 1st p.m., others scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, clear, 3:30 p.m.

St. Louis at Philadelphia (2), clear; first 1st p.m.

New York at Boston, clear, 3:15 p.m.

MANION BEATS PRECKEL.

MUNICIPAL TOURNEY.

The second game of the series between the Cardinals and Cubs, scheduled for this afternoon, was called off shortly before noon. The morning account of rain and the weather was so bad that the tournament officials decided to postpone the game.

John Manion was not so fortunate as his brother, losing to A. B. Jones, 2 up and 1 down, in the postponed second round.

Jimmy Manion, last year's municipal golf champion, defeated W. J. Preckel, 6 up and 4 to play, in his postponed second round game, the annual title tournament yesterday afternoon. Preckel, the Chicagoan, is Manion's most important rival in his division.

John Manion was not so fortunate as his brother, losing to A. B. Jones, 2 up and 1 down, in the postponed second round.

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CARDS' GAME IS OFF; DOUBLE BILL TOMORROW

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John Manion was not so fortunate as his brother, losing to A. B. Jones, 2 up and

The Browns Seem to Have Speaker Beaten to a Whisper

RITCHIE EAGER TO BATTLE WINNER OF WELSH-WHITE 'GO'

Man From Whom Welsh Won His Title Thinks He Is Good Enough Now to Regain It.

BETTING VERY LIGHT

With Men in Good Condition Small Sums Have Been Bet at Even Money.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 30.—With the air full of railway strike talk, Freddie Welsh and Charlie White, who will battle here to keep or win the world's lightweight championship on next Monday, went ahead with their respective training stints today with railroads and other men of the city of the mountains.

Announcement by the promoters has been made that strike, or no strike, the battle will be held as scheduled.

It was many miles distant from the Springs report that automobile parties are being organized to bring fans to the meeting.

Our firm in Denver is leasing for the day only, 200 automobiles. Word of this move soon reached other auto rental houses, and the following are following the footsteps of the Denver firm.

Manager Pitts is optimistic that the train specials from Denver and surrounding towns will be running on time.

One ticket is all that is required to get a seat in his

scalps fairly work.

There are the Americans found in a

out of Boston won but

the grab the rear

greater work

range. His only

ation to loaf

ticket is going ahead satisfactorily.

Ritchie a Challenger.

Willie Ritchie, from whom Welsh won his title two years ago last July, in London, is the latest to jump into the limelight with a challenge to the winner.

As far as we are concerned Ritchie can have no match providing the champion retains his laurels; if he finds a promoter, who will give Welsh the same terms that Willie received—\$3,000. Outside of this, Welsh says nothing doing.

A tarpon of gigantic size which is now the top game has been ordered and this will be stretched over the entire arena up to the time of opening the grand tennis when the left over time for the court will start.

There is very little rain here but an occasional shower comes up for a few minutes, so the club takes every provision.

The betting up to date has been very light, locally, with even money still the prevailing figure.

Kilkane Down to Weight.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—John Kilkane of Cleveland and George Clegg of Baltimore have virtually finished hard work in training for the featherweight championship match at Coney Island on Labor day. Both men are down to the prescribed weight, 122 pounds.

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FIFTY KILLED IN HURRICANE

Floods Coincident With Storm in Dominica, West Indies.

ST. THOMAS, D. W., Sept. 1.—Fifty lives were lost in a hurricane which struck the British West Indian Island of Dominica last Monday night. The wind reached a velocity of more than 70 miles. Rivers in the island rose to unprecedented heights and carried away bridges.

The number of houses, schools, churches and other buildings wrecked or seriously damaged exceeds 200.

The self-respecting tenant, who would respect your property, too, might be reached by an ad in the Post-Dispatch during the next few weeks.

REMLEY

SLASHES PRICES

SATURDAY AND MONDAY SPECIALS

Store Open Saturday Night Till 9:30 P. M.

Store Open All Day Monday

Restaurant Open Monday Till 6:30 P. M.

RESTAURANT SPECIAL

SATURDAY

From 12 M. to 3 P. M.	CHICKEN A LA KING, 25c
OYSTER FATTERS—First Fresh Oysters	20c
CLUB SANDWICH—Bottle	25c
Any Brand of Beer or	10c
Beverage, value	
Small Ham Sandwich	
Bacon or Beef Sandwich	
Bottle Any Brand	
Beer or Beverage	

MONDAY, LABOR DAY.

11 A. M. TO 6 P. M.	
Half Sausage Chicken:	30c
Maryland Style.	25c
CLUB SANDWICH—Bottle	10c
Any Brand of Beer or	
Beverage, value	
Small Ham Sandwich	
Bacon or Beef Sandwich	
Bottle Any Brand	
Beer or Beverage	

19c

10 lbs. Fine Granulated Sugar, 45c

5 lbs. Fine Granulated Sugar, 23c

Coffee Blue Ribbon; our own from roasted.....	15c
reg. 20c value; per lb.	
O-Joy Wash Boards	29c
reg. 40c value;	
Matches Blue type; large boxes reg.	10c
50 value; 3 boxes	
Honey Bee Milk Tall cans; reg.	15c
10c value; 2 cans	
Argo Starch val.	10c
2 boxes.	

FREE A Beautiful Piece of Glassware with a drink. Regular 30c value. 25c

	BREAD
Nearest home-made and the best made in St. Louis. Made by skilled Union bakers in our own large Sanitary Bakery.	
2 Large Loaves	5c
2 Raisin Bread	4c
large loaf; special	

KENTUCKY YELLOW LABEL,	79c
The bona fide original Whiskey that has made good in thousands of households as a straight, pure, mild and unadulterated Whiskey. Highly recommended for medicinal uses. At St. Louis at \$1.00 per quart.	
Italian Vermouth Martini & Rosso brand, bottle, 75c	25c
California Angelina; delicious, pure, quart bottle, 25c	
Bone Label Claret; fine, heavy body, per gallon, 65c	65c
Falmenth Whiskey; still for all purposes, quart bot., 69c	69c
PINEAPPLE LAYER CAKE; made from fresh fruit, 10c	
BANANA LOAF CAKE; made from fresh fruit, 10c	

EGGS Strictly fresh; nearly cold; our iron-clad guarantee behind every one. Brag Sold only in sealed cartons. Eggs selected; dozen. 32c 28c

Rolled Oats	8c
New crop; put up in 6-lb. cotton sacks; 80c value, 24c	
Breakfast Sausage "Nothing better nor more economical. Will tickle the appetite of the laboring man; regular 13c value, 1b.	

BUTTER Fresh cultured—direct from the best Northern Creameries in the U. S. Market away higher, yet Remley keeps on retailing 2c to 4c below all other retailers. 31c

SPRING CHICKENS—Our own fresh dressed—each lb.	24c
YOUNG CHICKENS—Our own fresh dressed.	19c
YOUNG ROASTERS—Just the thing for boiling or fricassee.	15c
FRESH OYSTERS First of the season. Simply grand; solid measure; quart.	35c

Chuck Roast Cut from finest U. S. Inapt. Cattle—fresh as a dairymilk.

Rolled Roast All solid meat; no bone; lb.

Prime Rib Roast Rolled Excellent high quality! 30c value; lb.

Plate Beef For boiling; cut from finest U. S. Inapt. cattle; young and tender; 16c value; lb.

MILK FED VEAL Outlets, lb.

Veal Steaks, lb.

Veal Chops, lb.

Legs Veal Dandy for roast and slice down cold—Sunday and Labor day, 28c value, lb.

Sweet Potatoes, 15c

15c

DAUES TO OPPOSE KINLOCH POLICE SIGNAL CONTRACT

Comptroller Player Will Resist Payment if Commissioners Renew Agreement.

The Police Board this afternoon will vote on approval of the minutes of its meeting Aug. 18, when its contract with the Kinloch Telephone Co. for equipment of police signal boxes was ordered canceled. Walter D. Thompson, President of the Board, who also is a member of the board of directors of the Kinloch company, originally voted against the cancellation of the contract.

George McD. Johns, superintendent of the Fire and Police Telegraph System, acting on information that Thompson intended to do this afternoon's meeting to cause the board to set aside the cancellation of the contract, has obtained an opinion from City Counselor Daues that such action could legally be pre-

vented.

Loss to the City. A renewal of the Kinloch contract, according to Supt. Johns, would result in a loss of \$700,000 which the city has expended for equipment for a city-owned system to take the place of the Kinloch equipment.

Supt. Johns said the equipment of the police call boxes and of the red signal lights at the boxes is obsolete and rapidly is becoming almost useless. He said that more than a year ago he suggested to former President McPhee that the Police Board and Thomas Maffitt, member, that at the expiration of the contract the city install its own system.

At their direction, he said, he began purchasing the equipment for a new system, the total cost of which would be \$15,000. An examination of the Kinloch contract, he said, revealed that it contained a joker in that each of the 570 police boxes constituted a separate contract expiring five years from the date of its installation. The city was required to give 90 days' notice before terminating the contract for each box.

Resolution to Cancel Contract. At a meeting Aug. 18, a resolution was adopted canceling the contracts with all other companies, McPhee, Maffitt and John J. Sheahan voted for the cancellation, and Thompson who was a new member of the board, voted against it. Prior to this meeting acting Governor Painter had called for McPhee's resignation as a member of the board.

Since that meeting McPhee and Maffitt have retired from the board. Under the board's rules, an action taken by the board is not final until the minutes are approved at the next meeting.

Supt. Johns said yesterday that he had been informed that President Thompson had taken steps looking to a reconsideration of the cancellation of the contract at this afternoon's meeting. He said he had been informed by the City Counselor that if necessary to prevent a renewal of the Kinloch contract he would file an injunction suit against the board. Comptroller Player said he would refuse to pay the rental fixed in any renewal of the contract.

Under the existing contract the Kinloch company furnishes the equipment contained in the police call boxes. The city maintains the service and does all repair work, except to supply new parts for the Kinloch's equipment.

The city pays the Kinloch \$22,231 a year under the contract. Thus in five years the city would pay the Kinloch an amount equal to the total cost of a new system operated entirely by the city.

Thompson's Explanation. Thompson said to a Post-Dispatch reporter this morning that the Police Board would follow a "slow and careful" policy in its action on the telephone service, which he termed a "vitial matter." He said the record of the board's action contained nothing to warrant city officials in the assumption that the board's former action would be set aside.

He referred the reporter to Silas Benedict, supervising electrician of the Police Department, who formerly held John's place. Benedict said he thought the rental system superior, in efficiency and economy, to city ownership. He pointed out that the city, starting out with new equipment, would in a few years be at a large expense for replacing the equipment, whereas the Kinloch company keeps new equipment supplied wherever it is needed. He also said that, with a city system, the Police Department would still have to rent a considerable number of Kinloch telephones.

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Loyal Aids

Members of an office force anxious to protect the interests of their employer proved so zealous that in the end each suspected the other of dishonesty and treason.

By Harold Carter.

"I saw where he put it and I know if you give it to me he didn't know that the key of my typewriter desk fits that lower third drawer. Well, it does. And I took it. And I kept it, so that he shouldn't sell you out. But he had done so already, evidently."

A Loyal Crew.

MISS GARRETT's eyes flashed fire. "Why didn't you give it back to me?" demanded Jephson. "Because I wasn't sure," she faltered. "I have been watching him. And in the last week we have all known you had been betrayed.

"Why, you told me to take that paper, sir!" said Edgar.

"I did," said Jephson, briskly. "You see, Miss Garrett, you acted in my interest, but each of you suspected the other."

"He suspected me!" gasped Miss Garrett.

"I did," said Edgar, a little sheepishly.

"Well, you'd better shake hands," said Jephson, briskly. "Shake hands, I tell you! Then better business will be rewarded at life and old stand tomorrow, and we'll fight it out as long as there's rent in the bank and petty cash in the stamp drawer."

For he knew that with subordinates as jealous for him as that no man could ultimately fail. And Jephson's heart went up in thankfulness that the disaster had revealed this asset to him at last—loyal heirs, such as a man only finds when he needs them.

"We're done for, sir," said Edgar. "I think so," answered Jephson calmly.

Miss Garrett, his stenographer, put the cover on her typewriter. The clerks in the outer room had already departed. Each was under a moth's notice, issued at the beginning of the fight, and revocable in case of victory. They had mostly found other berths long since.

"Edgar," said Jephson suddenly, "you have got another position?"

"No, sir. I thought I'd stay as long as you wanted me."

"That will do," said the ruined man, with a sudden outburst of temper.

"You can go. It is no use coming back. I will send you a check tomorrow."

Edgar took his hat and left the room. Miss Garrett put on her coat and went to the ladies' room to put on her veil. Jephson was left alone.

It had taken him five years to jump from obscurity into the light of publicity. He had had fifty millions at one time. The battle had been a grim one. He had planned to dominate the street and the street had swept him away and taken what he had made. Jephson smiled. Some day he would come back; but now—

"Beg your pardon, Mr. Jephson."

Jephson was standing at his side. Jephson looked up with a frown.

"I have reason to believe that Miss Garrett has violated your confidence."

"Reason?" queried Jephson.

"That confidential paper about O. & W. disappeared from my desk last week. It was the key to the situation. I had been trying to find it for a month. I found the original this afternoon hidden in Miss Garrett's notebook. I have suspected a leakage for a long time. Here is the original. Mr. Jephson, and perhaps you will recognize Miss Garrett's writing in these pencil notes along the margin."

Millicent Accused.

He handed Jephson the paper. Jephson took it, his hand shaking like a leaf in a wind. So it was Millicent Garrett, whom he had thought so loyal. And he had suspected Edgar! What a blind man he had been!

"What shall you do, sir?" persisted Edgar.

"Oh, dear, no," said Jephson. "Let us hope it doesn't make any difference."

"Beg your pardon, sir. She has ruined you, probably for some man who probably tends to be in love with her. And she'll go and do the same to another who hires her. She ought to go to jail."

Jephson turned to the other with a smile. "My dear fellow," he said. "I don't want my defeat to be attended by any squealing. I want to shoulder all the responsibility, not to have it said that a girl bested me. See!"

Edgar withdrew. And Jephson, sitting there, felt a sudden revulsion of feeling against the world. He had planned to begin all over again; but now the fight seemed worthless.

He had always trusted Miss Garrett.

He had employed her four years before when he was fresh from the school of商科。

He was earning her \$200. When her mother died, he had given her a month's leave on full pay, and the office had been at sixes and sevens till she came back. And to think that the girl was a common thief!

He opened a drawer and took out a revolver. He always kept it there because he had frequently to work at any squealing. I want to shoulder all the responsibility, not to have it said that a girl bested me. See!"

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We Take This Means to Thank the Women of St. Louis for the Response They Made Today

"WE APOLOGIZE"

To Those Who Were Unfortunate Enough to Be Turned Away and Not Get Waited on in the Crowds Today

Be patient and come again tomorrow—better provisions have been made. We have employed sufficient extra salesladies to wait on you more promptly. Take all small parcels with you, as we cannot insure immediate deliveries, and try to come as early as possible in the morning. Doors will open at 9 a.m.

Anticipating a tremendous Fall and Winter business, we did all of our purchasing in the months of July and August—we believed in "providence." Then came the opportunity for us to sell our lease. These huge stocks are now in our store and must be sold out at once—WE MEAN BUSINESS—WE MUST VACATE THE PREMISES. Every garment must be sold, regardless of price. That's why we are now holding this big public sale. We emphasize most emphatically, DON'T MISS IT—COME TOMORROW SURE.

THE FORD CLOAK CO.



J. J. Olian
President.

WE HAVE SOLD OUR LEASE AND MUST VACATE
GOING OUT OF BUSINESS
50,000 OR MORE NEW FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS AND
MILLINERY FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

NEW 1916-17 FUR-TRIMMED **FALL SUITS**

That were made to sell in the regular way at \$14.98, \$16.50, \$17.50 \$19.75 during this sale

\$9.98

SEE
OUR
WINDOWS

Bear-trimmed Suits—
All-wool Serge Suits—
Skunk Fur-trimmed Suits—
Fancy Novelty Suits—
Gabardine and Poplin Suits—

All in the newest Fall length Coat styles with belts. Full wide collars, stand-up, etc., including navy blue and black—all sizes up to 45-inch bust—**GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS PRICE**

109 ODD SUITS
That formerly sold up to \$16.50, will be closed out in this sale tomorrow morning, while they last to the early customers at.....

5

"MODEL" SUITS
Georgeous satins, lined new "A-line" Suits—extra wide collars, full wide collars—\$24.50, \$26.50, \$28.75—special at.....

14.98

FALL & WINTER COATS

Coats that were made to sell at \$6.98, \$7.98, \$8.98 and \$9.98 will be sold in this sale at

\$2.98

See
Windows

Coats we bought to sell at \$10, \$12.50, \$13.75 and \$15 will be closed out in this big sale at

5.00

Come
Early

9.98

1000
Coats

POSITIVELY the largest Coat stock in St. Louis!! Included in the sale you will find beautiful Plushes, Silky Zibelines, Silk Corduroys, wide-wale diagonals, Fur-trimmed Chinchillas, White Duvetines, large Plaids, Novelty Mixtures and fancy checks—new wide flare style—short, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and full length—sizes up to 50-inch bust. Every color imaginable. Choice tomorrow, because we are going out of business and **MUST close the doors for good, at \$2.98, \$5 and \$9.98.**

ALL ODD SKIRTS

Values up to \$10—just about 100 Skirts in the lot—all wide flare styles, in sizes from 22 to 38 inch waist, while the lot lasts Saturday morning, choice at.....

2

HIGH-CLASS SKIRTS

This includes nearly all the finest Skirts in the house; silk, taffetas, gabardines, chudah cloths, satins, serges, etc.; magnificent styles.....

4.98

NEW FALL \$2 & \$3 CHILDREN'S Trimmed Hats

\$1.00

Silk Velvets, Velours, etc.—all colors—dozens of different styles—will be sold this morning, to crowd this department to its capacity, choice at \$1.00.



FIRST FLOOR ITEMS TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE

300 SILK AND SERGE DRESSES \$3.90
That formerly sold up to \$12.50—in this sale tomorrow at.....

Over 5400 Girls' Coats \$1.00
In plashes, velvets, corduroys, velours, checks and plaids—all ages—in this sale for prices as low as.....

1000 New Silk Waists \$1.98
Made to sell up to \$5.00—crepe de chines, taffetas, Georgette crepes, etc.....

1800 Children's Dresses 49c
For school wear—values up to \$2.50—all colors—ages 2 to 18 years—choice in this sale at.....

\$3 Silk Petticoats 98c
Silk taffetas, crepe de chines, black satins, etc.—while they last, tomorrow.....

ALL PLANS MADE FOR RECEPTION OF HUGHES TOMORROW

Candidate Will Be Greeted by Leading Republicans in Union Station at 8 A.M.

Complete arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Charles E. Hughes, who will visit St. Louis tomorrow on his way East from his Western tour, were announced this morning by the Republican City Committee.

The candidate's arrival at Union Station at 8 a.m. over the Burlington will be met by a reception committee which will include members of the Republican State and City Committees and citizens of prominence in St. Louis and in the State. Accompanying the candidate will be a party of 25, including Walter S. Dickey, candidate for United States Senator; Henry Lamm, candidate for Governor; Chairman Hukreider of the State Committee and National Committeeman Gabler.

Automobiles which will be in waiting at the Twentieth street entrance to the station, will convey the party to the Jefferson Hotel, where Judge and Mrs. Hughes will have breakfast in private.

Route to the Hotel.

The route to the hotel will be north on Twentieth street, east on Locust, north on Eighteenth and east on Washington avenue to the Jefferson.

At 10:15 Judge Hughes will be escorted to the Planters Hotel, where he will hold a public reception beginning at 10:30. The route will be south on Twelfth street from the Jefferson Hotel to Olive street, east to Fourth street and south to the Planters.

At 12:15 he will go to the Missouri Athletic Association, where he will speak at luncheon given by the Business Men's League. Congressman Dyer will preside. Judge Hughes will deliver his first speech in St. Louis at the luncheon.

The committee will escort him from the Missouri Athletic Association at 2 o'clock to Clayton, where he will speak in the courthouse. The party going to Clayton will ride west on Washington to Twelfth street, south to Locust street, west to the Lindell cut-off and out Lindell through Forest Park to Clayton. The return will be over the same route.

Will Speak at Coliseum.

The candidate and his wife will have dinner in private at the Jefferson Hotel, and afterward will go to the Coliseum, where his principal speech will be delivered at 8 o'clock. The Coliseum meeting will be called to order by John Schmoll, chairman of the Republican City Committee. The invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. Grant Robbins. Chairman Schmoll will introduce Judge Lamm, who will introduce Mayor Kiel for the address of welcome. The Mayor will introduce Judge Hughes.

The doors of the Coliseum will be opened at 6:45 p.m. and a band will entertain the crowd till the candidate arrives.

Mrs. Hughes will be greeted by a committee of women who will have charge of her entertainment during the day. She will be the guest of the Town Club at a tea in the rooms in the Railway Exchange building from 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

Judge and Mrs. Hughes plan to remain in St. Louis over Sunday as guests at the home of Thomas K. Niedringhaus, 79 Vandeventer place. It is thought probable that if the order for the railway strike is not called off the candidate may desire to depart tomorrow night for New York, but no information along this line has been received at Republican headquarters.

Chairman Schmoll said that he expected many delegations from Missouri and Illinois would come to St. Louis for the Hughes meeting. He said there had been many applications for tickets, but that no seats in the Coliseum had been reserved except those on the platform, which will be occupied by about 500 vice presidents chosen for the meeting.

Police Arrangements Made.

Police arrangements for the Hughes party were made today. Capt. O'Brien, in charge of 20 patrolmen, will police Union Station. A special detective has been assigned to accompany the candidate's party to the Hotel Jefferson, to the Planters Hotel and then to the Missouri Athletic Association. Detectives also will accompany him to Clayton in the afternoon. A large force of patrolmen and detectives will be on duty at the Coliseum in the evening, where Hughes will make his principal speech at 8 p.m. Extra traffic officers will regulate the traffic on Washington avenue and Locust street.

September List of the Columbia Phonograph Co. Received.

De Pachmann's singing tone and "piano-tune" are caught with amazing fidelity on records of the Columbia Phonograph Co. The September Columbia list includes several Chopin compositions by him. The list also includes the partial recordings of Johannes Brahms in "Wagner's Arias, Lohengrin's Narrative and Siegmund's Love Song," baritone renditions by Louis Graveur, two of Oscar Seagle's songs, the Tannhauser Overture in two parts, two lighter orchestral compositions, a novel trio of banjo, saxophone and piano, Irish reels and jigs on the accordion and Hawaiian guitar duets, and six dance records.

LISBON TROOPS FIGHT CITIZENS

Street Clash After Parliament Passes Military Measures.

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 1.—Several persons were wounded in conflicts between civilians and troops last night near the House of Parliament.

These clashes followed a session of the Parliament which adopted several military measures recommended by the Minister of War and a resolution of confidence in the Government.

See us on our special low price offer on refrigerators and gas ranges. Geller, Ward & Hammer Mfg. Co., 412-414 2d. 4th.

FORD CLOAK CO.
511-513-515 WASHINGTON AVE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC:

The Railroads' statement of their position on the threatened strike, as presented to the President of the United States

A strike on all the railroads of the country has been called by the Train Brotherhoods for 7 o'clock Monday morning, September 4.

This strike was ordered from Washington while the President of the United States was making every effort to avert the disaster.

The Final Railroad Proposal

The final proposal made by the railroads for a peaceful settlement of the controversy, but which was rejected by the brotherhoods, was as follows:

actual experience as their judgment approves or the President may fix, not, however, less than three months.

(c) In view of the far-reaching consequences of the declaration made by the President, accepting the 8 hour day, not only upon the railroads and the classes of labor involved directly in this controversy, but to the public and upon all industry, it seems plain that before the existing conditions are changed, the whole subject in so far as it affects the railroads and their employees, should be investigated and determined by a Commission to be appointed by the President, of such standing as to compel attention and respect to its findings.

(b) The Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise the keeping of these accounts and report the increased cost of the 8 hour basis, after such period of time as the railroads will be subject to the

Statement of Executives to the President

In submitting this proposal to the President, the fifty railroad executives called to Washington and representing all the great arteries of traffic, made this statement to him of their convictions:

The demands in this controversy have not been presented, in our judgment, for the purpose of fixing a definite daily period of labor, nor a reduction in the existing hours of labor or change in methods of operation, but for the real purpose of accomplishing an increase in wages of approximately One Hundred Million Dollars per annum, or 35 per cent. for the men in railroad freight train and yard service represented by the labor organizations in this matter.

After careful examination of the facts and patient and continuous consultation with the Conference Committee of Managers, and among ourselves, we have reached a clear understanding of the magnitude of the questions, and of the serious consequences to the railroads and to the public, involved in the decision of them.

Trustees for the Public

As trustees for the public served by our lines and for the great mass of the less powerful employees (not less than 8 per cent. of the whole number) interested in the railroad wage fund—as trustees also for the millions of people that have invested their savings and capital in the bonds and stock of these properties, and who through the saving banks, trust companies and insurance companies are vitally interested to the extent of millions of dollars, in the integrity and solvency of the railroads of the country, we cannot in conscience surrender without a hearing, the principle involved, nor undertake to transfer the enormous cost that will result to the transportation of the commerce of the country.

The eight-hour day without punitive overtime involves an annual increase, approximately, in the aggregate of Sixty Millions of Dollars, and an increase of more than 20 per cent. in the pay of the men, already the most highly paid in the transportation service.

The ultimate cost to the railroads of an admission in this manner of the principle under contention cannot now be estimated; the effect upon the efficiency of the transportation of the country now already under severe test under the tide of business now moving, and at a time when more, instead of less,

In good faith we have worked continuously and earnestly in a sincere effort to solve the problem in justice to all the parties at interest. These efforts were still in progress when the issuance of the strike order showed them to be unavailing.

Problem Threatens Democracy Itself

The strike, if it comes, will be forced upon the country by the best paid class of laborers in the world, at a time when the country has the greatest need for transportation efficiency.

The problem presented is not that alone of the railroad or business world, but involving democracy itself, and sharply presents the question whether any group of citizens should be allowed to possess the power to imperil the life of the country by conspiring to block the arteries of commerce.

HALE HOLDEN,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

W. W. ATTERTBURY,
Pennsylvania Railroad.

FAIRFAX HARRISON,
Southern Railway.

R. S. LOVETT,
Union Pacific System.

E. P. RIPLEY,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System.

A. H. SMITH,
New York Central Lines.
FRANK TRUMBULL,
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
DANIEL WILLARD,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A Minute Movie

REGINALD RUTHERFORD, who plays male leads in Mrical films, felt the cosmic urge. That is to say, he had a gnawing desire to distinguish himself. So he organized a little studio circle and by judicious care snarled some really worth-while people. They met to uplift the drama. Poor old drama, no longer a thing of flesh and blood but something of mincing motions.

"What we need," said Mr. Rutherford at the first gathering, "is a playwright. You see, the scenario art has no one to interpret it. I have so often felt in my work that if I only had some playwright to grasp the possibilities of my personality I could do much better. Where is that man who will write me a new 'Herman,' in which the hero stakes his life on the blast of a horn and then keeps his pledge? Oh, Hugo, Hugo! you lived too soon. Were you but alive now, you might write me a scenario."

"One of the great burdens of being different is that so few appreciate your true inner self. I cannot help it if I am different. But personality is a wonderful thing, isn't it? I have noticed that persons with dark hair and eyes usually are passionate and strong-willed, while those of bland complexion are more agreeable. It impressed me as quite ridiculous that their characters and their complexions should match. But I think it is a very nice plan. It enables one to discover another's personality so much easier."

"Why, we have a new director, and the moment I saw him I knew that he was a brutal person. His hair was long and black, his eyes real insolent and his whole manner annoying. We never have been able to agree. I lay all the blame on that poor, unfortunate man's personality. Now, if he were a blond his disposition might have been just fine. Don't you think that is a wonderful illustration?"

"But what are we going to do about the drama?" inquired one fashionable lady who had joined the studio circle. "I thought that was to be our subject."

Black looks were cast her way by several other ladies, one of whom said: "Oh, I think personalities are much more interesting. And you didn't tell us half enough, Mr. Rutherford. Besides, dark hair and eyes are love's own magic."

Rogge smiled. He had both. The road to fame began famously.

Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One

H E couldn't face the music.
"Ran away, eh?"
"Uh-huh."
"What was wrong?"
"The orchestra. He was leader."

He Got It.

PLEASE, mother can I have a piece of cake?"
"No, Freddie."
"Just a teeny little piece?"
"No, Freddie. You cannot have any cake at all."
"Can I have a cooky then?"
"No."
"Aw, please! Just one little cooky."
"No, Freddie. You have just had your luncheon, and you can't possibly be hungry so soon. Run away and play, and don't bother me any more."
"Don't you like to have people appreciate your cooking, mother?"

He Recognized It.

IN honor of a visit to his plant by the Governor of the state, an automobile manufacturer once had a complete car assembled in something like seven minutes.

Some weeks after the feat was heralded in the daily papers the telephone at the factory rang vigorously.

"It is true that you assembled a car in seven minutes at your factory," the voice asked.

"Yes," came the reply. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing," said the calm inquirer, "only I've got the car!"

If!

I DON'T see why mothers can't see the faults of their children," said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Jones.

"Do you think you can?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"Why, I would in a minute if my children had any."

All Alike.

MY husband is the most unobservant man. He can talk to a woman for half an hour and never notice a thing she has on."

"Just like my husband. The less they have on the more he notices them."

Unfamiliar.

THEY say he's a Russian Prince travelling incognito." "Traveling in what?" "Incognito." "That must be one of those foreign cars I never heard of it before."

Didn't Mind Mamma.

MAMMA! Didn't you know I'm a naughty boy! Didn't I tell you not to play with those porcupine children?



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MUTT AND JEFF—A FLAG OF TRUCE NEEDS NO COLOR—BY BUD FISHER.



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A Farewell Song to a Straw Hat.

By BIDE DUDLEY.

MY straw hat is awful—a regular fright. The dust and the sun are the cause of its plight. The time has arrived for a change, yet I hate to have to abandon my friend to its fate. For, as the sun cast his fierce rays on my head, it warded off and the heat Old Sol shed was wasted on me. Hence I'm grateful indeed and hate to admit that a change is the need. But summer is waning and custom decrees that straws must pass on with the bluebirds and bees. It's time for the derby, that quaint looking tile, and I have to bow to the elect of style. My dome isn't shaped for a derby at all. A stiff hat is always too big or too small. And all through the winter there sticks in my craw a longing for June with its heat and my straw. Good-bye, dear old friend!

A Tip's a Tip.



HOW did you make out with your garden this year?"
"Fine. I raised so many vegetables that the exercise I got out of working in it cost me hardly anything at all."

Uncouth.

BILL BLUNT is one of these rough and ready chaps, isn't he?"
"Yes, that describes him pretty well. He is rough in manners and dress, and he's ready to do anything except work."

Prosperity.

THAT mining stock I bought last week has gone up 3 points already. Do you think I'd better sell?"
"Hang onto it by all means. The price of waste paper is going up all the time."

More War.

MRS. STYLES: I want one of those new military bonnets.
Mr. Styles: How much are they?
"Only \$19."
"I can't afford that, and I don't see why you want a military bonnet. You're not going to fight, are you, dear?"
"I am if I don't get the bonnet."—Yonker's Statesman.

Lucky Girl.

MY cousin is to be married on the thirteenth of next month.
"On the thirteenth? I should think she would be afraid of such an unlucky date."
"Evidently you have never seen my cousin. Any day would be a lucky day for her to get married."

Respite.

POOR Mr. Grimes next door is laid up with rheumatism.
"That so? I thought it was funny I hadn't heard that darned old player-piano of his for the last three or four days."

Just Once.

VAN SKELIN is one awful tightwad. I don't suppose he has ever been known to give a cent to charity."
"Oh, yes he has. He gave a plugged nickel to a blind man once, but only after he had made perfectly sure that he couldn't pass it on any one else."

He Would.

I'M thinking seriously of starting a moving picture theater."
"Well, there's good money in that business."
"It isn't the money I'm after. But I would like to see my wife and children once in a while."

Spreading.

WHAT a remarkable sunset! I never saw such colors in my life."

"Yes, even nature is going in for this futuristic stuff."

What He Made.

YESTERDAY the boss said he was losing on the things I was making."

"And what are you making?"

"Mistakes."

Lucky Girl.

HOW much of an operation did the doctor perform on you?"

"Oh, he took out a couple of thousand dollars' worth of my insides."—Life.

\$2000 Worth.

IT'S a poor scandal that has no "man higher up."

Quite Informal.

I UNDERSTAND that Mrs. Flubdub entertained some of her neighbors informally yesterday."

"Yes, she and her cook had a quarrel on the front porch."

How About Lunch?

CAN any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?"

"There was silence till one maiden held up her hand and replied:

"For breakfast, yester dinner and yester supper."—San Francisco Argonaut.

War Paint and Feathers.

THE Indians don't use war paint and feathers any more."

"The men don't but I understand the ladies are becoming quite modern in their ideas as to cosmetics and military."

After all, the backyard has no sharks, no threats of strikes and no epidemics to be feared.—Baltimore American.

The

President's annual edition of life, and commodity, from which transnational parties are mentioned, including his wife, Frida, development to highway mentioned has been for several years responsible for the task of which the other party's

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11

Brown Shoe Company, Inc.

Made the Largest August Shipments of any St. Louis Shoc

House, showing a Gain of \$279,360.76

TOTAL SHIPMENTS FROM ST. LOUIS FOR AUGUST

\$1,144,742.11

Merchants handling Buster Brown Shoes for Boys and Girls, Maxine Shoes for Women, White House Shoes for Men and other Brown Make ★5★ Lines are making similar gains.



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